

**PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON**

**EIGHT NEW BIRDS AND THIRTY-THREE EXTENSIONS OF  
RANGES TO VENEZUELA**

BY WILLIAM H. PHELPS AND WILLIAM H. PHELPS, JR.

Further study of our collection in Caracas, and of specimens in the Pons Collection, Maracaibo, and Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Caracas, have shown the new subspecies described below. The extensions of ranges are based on specimens in the Phelps Collection unless otherwise specified.

We extend our thanks to Dr. Herbert Friedmann of the U. S. National Museum, Dr. John T. Zimmer of the American Museum of Natural History and to Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd of the Carnegie Museum for access to their collections.

Specimens listed as examined are in the Phelps Collection, Caracas, unless otherwise specified. Names of colors are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature," 1912. Wing measurements are of the chord.

*Oceanodroma leucorhoa leucorhoa* (Vieillot)

*Procellaria leucorhoa* Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 25, p. 422, 1817. (Maritime parts of Picardy.)

Terr. Delta Amacuro: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Curiapo.

These specimens extend the range of the species from Trinidad and the Guianas to Venezuela at the mouth of the Orinoco River.

*Ixobrychus exilis erythromelas* (Vieillot)

*Adea erythromelas* (Vieillot), Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., 14, p. 422, 1817. (Paraguay.)

Guárico: 1 ♂, Santa María de Ipire.

This specimen extends the range of the species from Trinidad to the eastern Venezuelan llanos.

Pinto<sup>1</sup> gives "Venezuela" in the range but we cannot find on what record this is based.

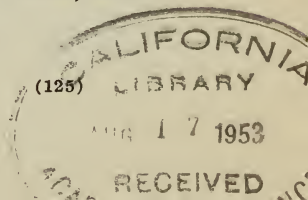
*Helicolestes hamatus* (Temminck)

*Falco hamatus* Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 11, pl. 61, 1821. (Brasil.)

Apure: 1 (?), El Amparo.

This specimen extends the range of the species from Brazil and Colombia to extreme western Venezuela on the upper Arauca River, on the Colombian boundary, in the Tropical Zone.

<sup>1</sup> Catalogo das Aves do Brasil, 1, p. 38, 1938.



*Accipiter poliogaster* (Temminck)

*Falco poliogaster* Temminck, Nouv. Rec. Pl. Col., livr. 45, pl. 264, 1824. (Sao Paulo, Brasil.)

Terr. Amazonas: 1 ♀, Atures, Caño Cataniapo.

This specimen extends the range of the species from Colombia and Brazil to southwestern Venezuela on the upper Orinoco River, on the Colombian boundary, in the Tropical Zone.

*Buteo swainsoni* Bonaparte

*Buteo Swainsoni* Bonaparte, Geogr. and Comp. List, p. 3, 1838. (Columbia River.)

Mérida: 1 ♂, Río Chama, Sept. 18.

This appears to be the first record for Venezuela of this migrant. The date indicates that it might have been passing to its wintering range more to the south. It was collected in the Subtropical Zone at 2500 meters, in the Andes of Mérida.

*Nothocrax urumutum* (Spix)

*Crax urumutum* Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 49, pl. 62, 1825. (Rio Negro, Brasil.)

Terr. Amazonas: 1 ♀, junction of Caño Casiquiare and Río Guainía (by exchange from the Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.).

This specimen, together with two in the American Museum from the same locality and one from the base of Cerro Duida, extends the range of the species from Brazil and Colombia to extreme southwestern Venezuela, on the Colombian boundary, in the Tropical Zone.

*Gelochelidon anglica aranea* (Wilson)

*Sterna aranea* Wilson, Am. Orn., 8, p. 143, pl. 72, 1814. (New Jersey.)

Miranda: 1 ♀ juv., Tacarigua de la Laguna (March 3); Anzoátegui: 1 ♂ juv., Barcelona (Oct. 21).

These specimens extend the winter range of the species from the Lesser Antilles and Panamá to the eastern part of the Caribbean coast of Venezuela.

*Stercorarius pomarinus* (Temminck)

*Lestris pomarinus* Temminck, Man. d'Orn., p. 514, 1815. (Arctic regions of Europe.)

Miranda: 1 (♀) mutilated, Higuerote (March 1).

We can find no record of this migrant from the boreal regions having been reported from Venezuela. The winter range, by this specimen, is extended to Venezuela, on the northcentral coast. It was picked up, recently dead, on a street of the town of Higuerote but only the head, wing, tail and leg were preserved. However, this is sufficient to identify the species and establish that it is not *parasiticus*. It has been reported from Colombia by de Schauensee<sup>2</sup> and from British Guiana by Hellmayr and Conover<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> The Birds of the Republic of Colombia, p. 448, 1949.

<sup>3</sup> Catalogue of the Birds of the Americas, etc., Pt. 1, No. 3, p. 247, 1948.

*Columba plumbea wallacei* Chubb

*Columba plumbea wallacei* Chubb, Bull. Brit. Orn. Club, 38, p. 32, 1917. (Rio Capim, Pará, Brasil.)

Bolívar: 1 ♂, Carabobo, Río Cuyuni; 1 ♂, Camborere, Río Cuyuni.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies from British Guiana to southeastern Venezuela.

*Columbigallina passerina griseola* (Spix)

*Columbina griseola* Spix, Av. Bras., 2, p. 58, pl. 75a, 1825. ("in sylvis fl. Amazonum".)

Terr. Amazona: 5 ♂, 2 ♀, San Carlos; 4 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (♀), El Carmen.

The specimens show that this subspecies is found in extreme southwestern Venezuela in the Río Negro region on the Colombian frontier.

Hellmayr and Conover<sup>4</sup> do not give a Venezuelan range to this subspecies; however Peters<sup>5</sup> gives "extreme southern Venezuela." Chubb<sup>6</sup> gives "Venezuela." We do not know on what specimens the Peters and Chubb references are based.

*Columbigallina talpacoti talpacoti* (Temminck)

*Columba Talpacoti* Temminck, in Knip, Les Pigeons, 1, Colombigallines, p. 22, 1811. (Brasil.)

Bolívar: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, El Polaco Mine, Río Surucúm (Cerro Pauraitepui).

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies from Brazil to southern Venezuela, near the frontier.

*Pionus seniloides* (Massena and Souancé)

*Psittacus selinoides* (sic) Massena and Souancé, Rev. et Mag. Zool. (2), 6, p. 73, 1854. (Colombia.)

Mérida: 1 ♂, Páramo de Pinos; 1 ♀, Mesa de Lino.

These specimens extend the range of the species from Colombia to Venezuela, in the upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones of the Andes of Mérida at altitudes of 2500 and 3000 meters.

*Amazona dufresniana dufresniana* (Shaw)

*Psittacus dufresnianus* Shaw, Gen. Zool., 8, pt. 2, p. 513, 1812. (Cayenne.)

Bolívar: 1 ♀, Kabanayén Mission; 1 ♀, Cerro Sororopán-tepui.

These specimens extend the range of the species from British Guiana to Venezuela, in the upper Tropical and Subtropical Zones of the Gran Sabana, at altitudes of 1000 and 1700 meters.

*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus* (Wilson)

*Cuculus erythrophthalma* (sic) Wilson, Am. Orn., 4, p. 16, pl. 28, 1811. (Philadelphia.)

<sup>4</sup> Bds. Americas, etc., Pt. 1, No. 1, p. 520, 1942.

<sup>5</sup> Bds. World, 3, p. 107, 1937.

<sup>6</sup> Bds. Brit. Guiana, 1, p. 43, 1916.

Aragua: 1 ♂, Tiara, Hda. Santa Rosalía (Oct. 31); 1 (♀), Lago de Valencia (Nov. 5); Estación Biológica de Rancho Grande Collection.

These two specimens extend the winter range of this migrant to Venezuela. It may be a winter resident or a transient on the way further south. Colombian records<sup>7</sup> are of November and April.

*Otus albo-gularis obscurus*, new subspecies

*Type*: From Cerro Pojochaina (summit), Alto Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 2300 meters. No. 54502, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 13, 1952, by Ramón Urbano (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

*Diagnosis*: Nearest to *O. a. meridensis* (Chapman) from which it differs in shorter wing; sides of head blackish instead of brownish; and darker than either known subspecies, especially the upper parts.

*Range*: Known from the Perijá mountains in Cerro Pejochaina and the Fila Macoita-Apón, in the Subtropical Zone at altitudes of 2300 and 2175 meters.

*Description of type*: Crown and nape grayish brown finely speckled with dusky, many feathers broadly blackish brown in center and irregularly spotted with white; forehead prominently barred with whitish; supra and preorbital region largely whitish; back darker brown with dusky markings and spotted with white or buffy; rump and upper tail-coverts paler brown with buffy and dusky barring and speckling; sides of head brownish black mixed with buffy or grayish. Center of chin and throat whitish barred with pale brown; large white area each side of upper throat and a brownish black area with buffy barring on each side of lower throat; breast and sides brownish black barred with whitish and mixed with buffy; abdomen and flanks Light Ochraceous Buff, the feathers with prominent blackish brown heavy shaft streaks and barring and with large white areas; center line of abdomen, shanks and under tail-coverts with fewer markings. Wings Fuscous, paler on under surface; outer vanes of primaries and secondaries heavily barred with buffy; tertials more lightly mottled and barred with buff; wing-coverts lightly barred, mottled, speckled and spotted with buff and whitish; a large visible patch on wing caused by white areas on outer vanes of three adjoining lesser coverts; under wing-coverts and axillaries buffy with dusky markings. Tail Fuscous with buffy bars and speckling; under surface paler.

Bill (in life) "grayish yellow"; feet "sulphur flesh color"; iris "yellow." Wing, 180 mm.; tail, 117; culmen from base, 24; tarsus, 36.

*Remarks*: Sexes alike. Wing shorter than in *meridensis*. Range of measurements: two adult males—wing, 180-185 (182.5) mm.; tail, 117-118 (117.5); culmen from base, 22-24 (23); one adult female—wing, 180; tail, 112; culmen from base, 23. Measurements of *meridensis*: seven adult males—wing, 190-200 (194.3); tail (2), 109-115 (112); culmen from base (2), 23-23 (23); seven adult females—wing, 193-210 (197.7); tail (4), 113-115 (114.5); culmen from base, 23-24 (23.3).

The new form has the wing 7.3 percent shorter than *meridensis* with no overlap. These are the wing measurements:

<sup>7</sup> de Schauensee, Bds. Col., p. 490, 1949.



<i>meridensis</i>	<i>obscurus</i>
7 males	2 males
190	180
190	185
193	
193	
197	
197	
200	
Average 194.3	Average 182.5
7 females	1 female
193	180
193	
196	
196	
199	
207	
210	
Average 197.7	

*Specimens Examined*

*O. a. albo-gularis*<sup>8</sup>.—COLOMBIA: Coachi, 3 (♀); Páramo Coachi, 1 (♀); Santa Elena, 1 ♀; Medellín, 1 (♀); "Bogotá," 1 (♀). ECUADOR: Antonguicha, 1 ♂, 1 (♀); Piganta, 1 ♂; Baños, Ambato, 3 (♀); Sumaco Arriba, 2 ♂; "Ecuador," 3 (♀).

*O. a. meridensis*.—VENEZUELA: San Cristóbal, 1 ♀; Queniquea, 2 ♀; Boca de Monte, 1 ♀; Páramo de La Culata, 1 ♂, 2 ♂<sup>8</sup>, 2 ♀<sup>8</sup>, 1 (♀); Páramo del Loro, 1 ♂; Valle, 1 ♂<sup>8</sup>; Páramo El Escorial<sup>1</sup>, 2 ♂, 2 ♀.

*O. a. obscurus*.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Pejochaina, 1 ♂; Fila Macoita-Apón (Camp "Avispa"), 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

*Otus aequatorialis* (Chapman)

*Ciccaba aequatorialis* Chapman, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 31, p. 4, 1922. (Ambato, Ecuador.)

Zulia, Sierra de Perijá: 1 ♂ Cerro Tetarí (1800 meters. Pons Collection); 1 ♂ Cerro Jeretaca (Pons Collection).

The two in the American Museum from Ecuador (Ambato and Río Sardinas), and the two in the Pons Collection, are the only specimens known by us to exist. The Pons skins are in the rufous phase while the Ecuador ones are in the dark brown phase.

Peters<sup>9</sup> suggests that *aequatorialis* may be a subspecies of *O. albo-gularis*. We do not think so as the two species are found very close to each other in Ecuador and also in the Sierra de Perijá: at Los Baños and Ambato in Ecuador, and cerros Tetarí and Jeretaca in Perijá which adjoin each other on the Colombian frontier. Besides, *aequatorialis* differs from *albo-gularis* in these five characters: lacks the white throat; has a white nuchal collar; lacks entirely the white speckling; has the white abdominal markings larger and rather like bars than spots; and lacks the round breast spots.

<sup>8</sup> Specimens in the American Museum of Natural History.

<sup>9</sup> Bds. World, 4, p. 108, 1940.

*Asio stygius robustus* Kelso

*Asio stygius robustus* Kelso, Auk, 51, p. 522, 1934. (Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico.)

1 ♂, San Fernando de Atabapo, Terr. Amazonas; 1 ♀, Pié Nudo, between Ríos Aponcito and Macoíta, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia.

These two specimens extend the range of the species from Colombia into Venezuela, to the Tropical Zone of the upper Orinoco River, at 160 meters, and to the Upper Subtropical Zone of the Sierra de Perijá, at 2600 meters. Notwithstanding the great distance between these two localities and the difference in altitude and habitat, the specimens appear similar.

*Nyctibius leucopterus maculosus* Ridgway

*Nyctibius maculosus* Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 25, p. 92, 1912. (Ambato, Ecuador.)

Táchira: 1 ♂, Boca de Monte, Pregonero.

This specimen extends the range of the species from Colombia to Venezuela, in the Subtropical Zone of the Venezuelan Andes, at 2400 meters.

*Chaetura pelagica* (Linné)

*Hirundo pelagica* Linné, Syst. Nat., ed. 10, 1, p. 192, 1758. (South Carolina.)

Táchira: 1 ♂, Burgua.

This specimen, collected on Nov. 3, 1952, extends the winter range of the species to Venezuela in the headwaters of the Apure River about twenty miles east of the Colombian border. The date does not show conclusively whether the bird is migrating to its winter quarters in the upper Amazonian valley or whether it was in part of its winter range.

*Chaetura cinereiventris sclateri* Pelzeln

*Chaetura Sclateri* Pelzeln, Orn. Bras., Abth. 1, pp. 16, 56, 1868. (Borba, Rio Madeira, Brazil.)

Terr. Amazonas: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Yavita-Pimichín portage (Camp. La Cruz).

These four specimens, as well as a large series from the Caño Casiquiare in the American Museum, extend the range of this subspecies from the upper Amazonian region and eastern Colombia to that of the upper Orinoco River.

*Lophornis chalybea verreauxii* J. and E. Verreaux

*Lophornis verreauxii* J. and E. Verreaux, Rev. and Mag. Zool., ser. 2, pl. 5, p. 193, pl. 6. (Perú.)

Bolívar: 1 ♂, mouth of Caño Pácara, Río Caroní.

This single specimen extends very greatly the range of the subspecies from Colombia to southeastern Bolívar, in the Tropical Zone.

*Chlorostilbon poortmani poortmani* (Bourcier)

*Ornismaya poortmani* Bourcier, Rev. Zool., p. 2, 1843. (Vicinity of Bogotá, Colombia.)

Táchira: 8 ♂, 7 ♂ juv., 6 ♀, 6 ♀ juv., 3 (?), Villa Páez; 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?), Las Delicias; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bramón; 1 ♂, Queniquea. Mérida: 1 ♂, El Vigía.

These specimens extend the range of the species from Colombia to the extreme western Andes of Venezuela. The localities are all in the Subtropical Zone at altitudes from 1650 to 2100 meters except El Vigía, at the northern base of the Andes, which has an altitude of only 150 meters.

*Lafresnaya lafresnayi lafresnayi* Boissonneau

*Trochilus La Fresnayi* Boissonneau, Rev. Zool., p. 8, 1840. ("Bogotá," Colombia.)

Táchira: 2 ♀, Páramo de Tamá.

These two specimens extend the range of the subspecies from Colombia to the extreme western Venezuelan Andes on the Colombian frontier, in the Subtropical Zone at 2500 meters.

*Coeligena torquata torquata* (Boissonneau)

*Ornismaya torquata* Boissonneau, Rev. Zool., p. 6, 1840. ("Bogotá," Colombia.)

Táchira: 1 ♂, Villa Páez, near the Páramo de Tamá; 2 ♀, Las Delicias, near the Páramo de Tamá.

These three specimens extend the range of the subspecies from Colombia to the extreme northwestern Venezuelan Andes on the Colombian boundary, in the Temperate Zone at 3000 meters.

*Coeligena helianthea* (Lesson)

*Ornismaya helianthea* Lesson, Rev. Zool., p. 314, 1838. ("Bogotá," Colombia.)

Táchira: 8 ♂, 5 ♀, Páramo de Tamá; 1 ♀, Villa Páez, near Páramo de Tamá.

These specimens extend the range of the species from Colombia to the Andes of extreme western Venezuela, on the Colombian frontier, in the upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones at altitudes from 2400 to 3000 meters.

*Metallura tyrianthina tyrianthina* (Loddiges)

*Trochilus tyrianthina* Loddiges, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 2, p. 6, 1832. (Popayán, Colombia.)

Táchira: 12 ♂, 3 ♀, 6 (?), Páramo de Tamá; 2 ♂, 4 ♀, Villa Páez; 1 ♀, Las Delicias.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies from Colombia to the extreme western Andes in the Páramo de Tama region on the Colombian border, in the upper Subtropical and Temperate Zones at from 2450 to 3000 meters.

*Momotus momota microstephanus* Selater

*Momotus microstephanus* Selater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 251, 1857, 1858. (Region about Villavicencio, Colombia.)

Táchira: 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Santo Domingo. Barinas: 2 ♂, 6 ♀, Santa Bárbara; 2 ♂, Ciudad Bolivia. Apure: 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?), Las Bonitas, upper Río Arauca, Colombian boundary.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies from Colombia to extreme western Venezuela on the Apure and Arauca river watersheds, in the Tropical Zone, at altitudes from 200 to 300 meters.

*Brachygalba lugubris fulviventris* Selater

*Brachygalba lugubris fulviventris* Selater, Cat. Bds. Brit. Mus., 19, pp. 171, 172, 1891. ("Bogotá," Colombia.)

Bolívar: 1 ♂, 1 ♂ juv., 2 ♀, Río Nichare, Río Caura; 1 ♀, La Prisión; all in the American Museum of Natural History.

These five specimens extend the range of the subspecies from Colombia to the lower Caura River, in the Tropical Zone.

*Galbula ruficauda pallens* Bangs

*Galbula ruficauda pallens* Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 12, p. 133, 1898. (Santa Marta, Colombia.)

Zulia: 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Río Socuy, Posesión El Aral.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies from nearby Colombia into extreme northwestern Venezuela, in the Tropical Zone.

*Selenidera culik* (Wagler)

*Pteroglossus culik* Wagler, Syst. Av., *Pteroglossus*, sp. 10, 1827. (Cayenne.)

Bolívar: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Cerro Paurai-tepui, La Faisca; 1 ♀, Cerro Chimantá-tepui; 1 ♀, Camborere, Río Cuyuni.

These four specimens extend the range of the species from British Guiana to southeastern Bolívar in the region of the Gran Sabana, in the Tropical Zone at altitudes of 900, 500 and 280 meters.

*Piculus flavigula magnus* (Cherrie and Reichenberger)

*Chloronerpes flavigula magnus* Cherrie and Reichenberger, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 27, p. 4, 1921. (Monte Cristo, Mato Grosso, Brazil.)

Terr. Amazonas: 1 ♂, Nericagua (in American Museum Nat. Hist.); 3 ♂, 4 ♀, San Fernando de Atabapo; 1 ♂, Caño Cuao, Río Sipapo; 3 ♂, 3 ♀, portage Yavita-Pimichín, Camp. La Cruz.

The specimens extend the range of the subspecies from northwestern Brazil into extreme southwestern Venezuela, in the upper Orinoco River region.

We follow Todd<sup>10</sup> who states: ". . . the significant difference between *flavigula* and *magnus* is not so much in size as in coloration, particularly in the males. In *flavigula* the adult male has a conspicuous crimson malar stripe, which is wanting in *magnus*." The 14 ♂ in the Carnegie Museum from Santarem and from the Tapajoz, Purus and Solimoes rivers are similar to ours both in size of bill and lack of the malar stripe in the males. Our large series of *P. f. flavigula* (Boddaert) from Bolívar, and that in the American Museum of Natural History from the Guianas, show that the males have consistently the crimson malar stripe.

The type of *magnus* is a female. In case a topotypical series is obtained from Mato Grosso some day, which is now lacking, and it shows a constant larger bill or longer wing, then it would be necessary to give a new name to the Carnegie Museum series and to those from the upper Orinoco River based on the lack of gular stripe as in *magnus* but the small bill of *flavigula*.

<sup>10</sup> Critical Notes on the Woodpeckers. *Annals of the Carnegie Museum*, 30, p. 300, 1946.



*Celeus torquatus occidentalis* (Hargitt)

*Cerchneipicus occidentalis* Hargitt, Ibis, p. 230, 1889. (Upper Ucayali, Perú.)

Terr. Amazonas: 1 ♂, Atures, Caño Cataniapo; 1 ♀, San Fernando de Atabapo; 1 ♀, El Platanal, Caño Parucito; 1 ♂, Las Carmelitas; 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Puerto Yapacana.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies from Brazil to the upper Orinoco region of Venezuela in the Tropical Zone. There are six specimens from the Duida region in the American Museum.

*Veniliornis kirkii kirkii* (Malherbe)

*Picus (Chloropicus) Kirkii* Malherbe, Rev. Zool., p. 400, 1845. (Tobago.)

Sucre: 1 ♂, Guaraúnos; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (in American Museum), El Pilar.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies from Trinidad to the base of the Paria Peninsula in Venezuela. Fifty kilometers further to the southwest, in Monagas, is Caripe, the type locality of *V. kirkii continentalis*.

*Campylorhamphus pusillus pusillus* (Selater)

*Xiphorhynchus pusillus* Selater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 28, p. 278, 1860. (Bogotá.)

Zulia: 1 ♀, 1 juv.(?), Cerro Pejochaina, Sierra de Perijá.

These specimens extend the range of the subspecies to extreme north-western Venezuela, from west of the Eastern Andes of Colombia (not known from Santa Marta), in the upper Río Negro region in the Sub-tropical Zone at an altitude of 1950 meters.

*Dendrocinchla homochroa meridionalis*, new subspecies

*Type*: From Burgua, Río Burgua, Táchira, Venezuela; altitude 350 meters. No. 56773, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected November 7, 1952, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

*Diagnosis*: Differs from all other races of *D. homochroa* by having the top of the head darker chestnut and the back darker, more olive brown, less yellowish-brown.

*Range*: Known from the region of the affluents of the upper Apure River in southern Táchira and western Barinas, and from the upper Arauca River on the Colombian frontier; in the Tropical Zone at altitudes from 150 to 350 meters.

*Description of type*: Top of head Auburn, feathers of forehead with paler centers and shafts, giving a faintly striped appearance; back Brussels Brown, merging into the Antique Brown of rump; upper tail-coverts Mahogany Red X Burnt Sienna; lores dusky; sides of head Brussels Brown. Throat Ochraceous-Tawny, chin paler; breast, sides and upper abdomen Argus Brown, paler on lower abdomen and thighs; under tail-coverts with a rufous tinge. Upper surface of wings Mahogany Red, paler on primaries; primaries apically Fuscous, the amount decreasing inwardly; alula washed with dusky; under surface of wings Rood's Brown; under wing-coverts and axillaries Ferruginous. Upper surface of tail Chestnut, lower surface Rood's Brown; shafts of rectrices blackish brown on upper surface, brownish yellow on lower.

Bill (in life) "black"; feet "grayish brown"; iris "chestnut brown." Wing, 104 mm.; tail, 83; exposed culmen, 25; culmen from base, 25; tarsus, 25.

*Remarks:* Sexes alike. Size similar to *D. h. ruficeps* Selater and Salvin. Range of measurements: six adult males—wing(5), 104-106 (105.2) mm.; tail, 70-83 (74.8); culmen from base, 25-30 (27.8); two adult females—wing, 96-100 (98); tail, 75-77 (76); culmen from base, 27. Measurements of *ruficeps*: two adult males from Panamá—wing, 97-106 (101.5); tail, 72-76 (74); culmen from base, 26-27 (26.5); one adult female from Panamá—wing, 102; tail, 84; culmen from base, 27; two adult females from Venezuela—wing, 97-101.5 (99.2); tail, 72-77 (74.5); culmen from base, 27.5-28 (27.7).

The species, which extends from Mexico to Venezuela, has not been recorded from Colombia. The airline distance from Panamá City to the Perijá mountains is about five hundred miles. The Venezuelan range of *ruficeps*, extreme northwest Zulia and extreme northwest Lara, is separated from that of the new subspecies by the Andean cordillera. *Ruficeps*, in Venezuela, inhabits the Subtropical Zone while the new subspecies is of the Tropical Zone.

Peters<sup>11</sup> 1951:7-15 records that we believed that the Ciudad Bolivia, Barinas, specimen might represent a new subspecies. The present series was necessary to establish that this was the case.

#### *Specimens Examined*

*D. h. homochroa*<sup>8</sup>.—MEXICO: Chichenitza, Yucatán, 1 ♂; Quintana Roo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

*D. h. acedesta*<sup>8</sup>.—NICARAGUA: Uluce, 1 ♂; Volcán de Chinandega, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Volcán Viejo, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Río Grande, 1 ♂. COSTA RICA: Miravalles, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; Bebedero, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Bonilla, 2 ♂; Nicoya, 1 ♂. PANAMA: Volcán Chiriquí, 1 ♂; Boquerón, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Veragua, 1 ♂; Cerro Flores, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cerro Montosa, W. Panamá, 1 ♀.

*D. h. ruficeps*.—PANAMA: Panamá,<sup>8</sup> 2 ♂, 1 ♀. VENEZUELA: La Sabana (1200 m.), Perijá, 1 ♀; Cerro El Cogollal (1800 m.), Lara, 1 ♀.

*D. h. meridionalis*.—VENEZUELA: Burgua, Río Burgua, 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀; Las Bonitas, alto Río Arauca, Apure, 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Ciudad Bolivia, Barinas, 1 ♂.

#### *Grallaria guatimalensis regulus* Selater

*Grallaria regulus* Selater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 66, 1860. (Pallatanga, w. Ecuador.)

We extend the range of the subspecies *regulus* from Colombia to Venezuela in the Andes of Mérida inasmuch as we cannot separate the 21 specimens of *regulus* (Ecuador and Perú) in the American Museum of Natural History from the 4 specimens in the Museum from the Mérida region, or from one in our collection, two in the Chicago Museum of Natural History, one in the Museum of Comparative Zoology and one in the U. S. National Museum, all also from the Mérida region.

We consider *G. g. carmelitae* Todd confined to the type locality, Santa Marta, and to the Perijá mountains of Venezuela (one specimen in the Pons Collection, Maracaibo, from Ayapa = La Sabana).

<sup>11</sup> Check List of Birds of the World.

***Pachyrhamphus albogriseus coronatus*, new subspecies**

*Type*: From Cerro Tamupejocha, upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 1975 meters. No. 1103, Pons Collection, Maracaibo, Venezuela. Adult female collected February 11, 1951, by Moisés Nava. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

*Diagnosis*: Nearest to *P. a. albogriseus* Sclater, of Venezuela and the Bogotá region, but the female differs from all other races by a darker brown pileum. Males are similar to *albogriseus*.

*Range*: Known in Venezuela from the upper Río Negro and Macoíta-Apón region of the Sierra de Perijá, in the Subtropical Zone at altitudes between 1025 and 2175 meters; also in Colombia as we refer a specimen from the Santa Marta region to this new subspecies.

*Description of type*: Pileum Auburn; a prominent black collar around nape from eye to eye; back and sides of neck dull Citrine; rump Citrine-Drab; upper tail-coverts tinged with brownish; prominent white superciliary stripe from bill to beyond the eye; lores dusky; auricular region grayish white; upper throat white; sides of throat gray; lower throat, middle line of breast and abdomen Barium Yellow; sides and flanks pale olivaceous; under tail-coverts Massicot Yellow. Wings Fuscous; tertials heavily edged externally with Ochraceous-Tawny, a few feathers with whitish; inner vanes of remiges margined with yellowish white, more ochraceous on tertials; upper wing-coverts widely margined and tipped with Ochraceous-Tawny forming a prominent band from bend of wing to tertials; under wing-coverts yellowish white and dusky; axillaries yellowish white. Tail black except median rectrices which are brownish olive; rectices deeply tipped, the external ones more so, with Ochraceous-Tawny which is paler on external feathers.

Bill (in life) "maxilla black; mandible gray"; feet "gray"; iris "brown." Wing, 73 mm.; tail, 57; exposed culmen, 13; culmen from base, 17; tarsus, 18.

*Remarks*: Sexes unlike in color. Size similar to *albogriseus*. Range of measurements: four adult males—wing, 69-76 (73.2) mm.; tail, 55-60 (57.7); culmen from base, 14-16 (15); four adult females from Perijá—wing, 70-73 (71); tail, 55-57 (56); culmen from base, 14-16 (15); one adult female from Santa Marta—wing, 69; tail, 53; culmen from base, 15. Measurements of *albogriseus*: three adult males from Lara, Aragua and Distrito Federal—wing, 73-76.5 (75.8); tail, 56-58 (56.7); culmen from base, 16-16 (16); one adult female from Lara—wing, 70; tail, 54; culmen from base, 16.5. Measurements of *P. a. ornatus* Cherrie: three adult females from Costa Rica (2) and Panamá (1)—wing, 67-68 (67.3); tail, 43-52 (47.3); culmen from base, 14-14 (14).

The female specimen in the American Museum of Natural History from Valparaíso, Santa Marta, which has been called *ornatus*, has the dark pileum of the new form and will be listed as *coronatus*. Regarding this same Santa Marta specimen, Zimmer<sup>12</sup> says: "More Santa Marta material should be examined when possible. The single female at hand from that region has a much darker pileum than Central American skins of *ornatus* which it otherwise resembles."

<sup>12</sup> Am. Mus. Nov., No. 894, p. 18, Dec. 31, 1936.



*Specimens Examined*

*P. a. ornatus*<sup>8</sup>.—COSTA RICA: Navarro, 1 ♂; Bonilla, 1 ♀; PANAMA: Chitra, Veraguas, 1 ♂; Boquerón, Chiriquí, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Flores, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Boquete, 1 ♂.

*P. a. coronatus*.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Tamupejocha, Perijá<sup>13</sup>, 1 ♀ (type), 1 ♂ juv.; Cerro Pejochaina, 1 ♀: Cerro Quirinchi<sup>13</sup>, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Tare, 1 ♂<sup>13</sup>; El Escondido, 1 ♂<sup>13</sup>; Cerro Tutare, 1 ♀<sup>13</sup>; Camp. Avispa, Fila Macoíta-Apón, 1 ♂. COLOMBIA: Valparaiso, Santa Marta, 1 ♀<sup>8</sup>.

*P. a. albogriseus*.—VENEZUELA: Río Albarregas, Mérida, 1 ♂<sup>8</sup>; Cerro El Cerrón, 1 ♂, 1 ♂ juv.; Cumbre de Valencia, 1 ♂ juv.<sup>8</sup>; Hda. Santa Clara, Carabobo, 1 ♂ juv.; Colonia Tovar, 1 ♂, 1 ♀<sup>8</sup>; Ño León, 1 ♂; Río Neverí, 1 ♀<sup>8</sup>; Los Palmes, 1 ♀<sup>8</sup>; Santa Ana Valley, 1 ♂ juv.<sup>8</sup>

*P. a. guayaquilensis*.—ECUADOR<sup>8</sup>: 7.<sup>14</sup>

*P. a. salvini*<sup>8</sup>.—PERU: 20.<sup>14</sup> ECUADOR: 6.<sup>14</sup>

*Diglossa baritula coelestis*, new subspecies

*Type*: From Barranquilla, Ranchería Julián, between Ríos Apón and Macoíta, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 960 meters. No. 57292, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected March 11, 1953, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

*Diagnosis*: Nearest to *D. b. d'orbigny* (Boissonneau), of the Mérida region and Colombia, but differs from it as well as from *D. b. hyperythra* Cabanis, of the Caracas region, and from *D. b. mandeli* Blake, of the Turumiquire region, in having a lighter blue crown, uniform with the back and without trace of dusky; also the back lighter, sky blue.

*Range*: Known from the Perijá mountains between the Apón and Macoíta rivers and at Kunana and Cerro Pejochaina on the Río Negro, in the Subtropical Zone at altitudes of 960 to 1700 meters.

*Description of type*: Top and sides of head and nape nearest to Dark Medici Blue; back and uropygium Deep Medici Blue; lores dusky. Throat Light Pinkish Cinnamon merging into the Pinkish Cinnamon of breast, sides, flanks and abdomen; under tail-coverts Cinnamon. Wings Fuscous; primaries and secondaries finely edged, except apically, with grayish; tertiaries and upper wing-coverts heavily edged with Deep Medici Blue uniform with back; inner vanes of remiges edged with whitish, increasingly so inwardly; under wing-coverts and axillaries Pinkish Cinnamon uniform with under parts. Tail Chaetura Drab, paler on under surface; rectrices, except outermost, edged externally with Deep Medici Blue uniform with back.

Bill (in life) "black, base brown"; feet "brown"; iris "chestnut brown." Wing, 56 mm.; tail, 42; exposed culmen, 9; culmen from base, 13; tarsus, 16.

*Remarks*: Sexes different in color and size. Size similar to *d'orbigny*. Range of measurements: two adult males—wing, 56-56 (56) mm.; tail, 42-45 (43.5); culmen from base, 12-13 (12.5); one female—wing, 53; tail, 40; culmen from base, 13. Measurements of *d'orbigny*: five adult

<sup>13</sup> Specimens in Pons Collection, Maracaibo.

<sup>14</sup> For localities and sexes see Zimmer, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 894, p. 19, Dec. 31, 1936.



males from region of Páramo de Tamá—wing, 54.5-57 (56.3); tail, 43-46 (44.6); culmen from base, 13-14 (13.5); one female from Cerro El Cerrón—wing, 51; tail, 39; culmen from base, 14.

Description of female (No. 55403, Phelps Collection): top and sides of head, back and uropygium Citrine; throat mixed pale olive and buffy, merging into the streaked Citrine-Drab and buffy under parts, more Amber Yellow along the center line; under tail-coverts Cream Buff. Wings Fuscous; primaries and secondaries, except outer ones, edged externally with Citrine; tertials heavily edged externally with buffy; inner vanes of remiges edged with whitish, increasing so internally; greater upper wing-coverts edged with olivaceous buffy forming a prominent band; secondary coverts more olivaceous forming a less prominent band; under wing-coverts whitish; axillaries more yellowish. Tail Benzo Brown, paler on under surface; rectrices, except outermost, finely edged externally with Citrine.

#### Specimens Examined

- D. b. baritula*.—MEXICO<sup>8</sup>: 8.<sup>15</sup>  
*D. b. parva*.—HONDURAS<sup>8</sup>: 10.<sup>15</sup>  
*D. b. montana*.—GUATEMALA<sup>8</sup>: 12.<sup>15</sup>  
*D. b. plumbea*.—PANAMA<sup>8</sup>: 5.<sup>15</sup> COSTA RICA<sup>8</sup>: 32.<sup>15</sup>  
*D. b. vraguensis*.—PANAMA<sup>8</sup>: 4.<sup>15</sup>  
*D. b. d'orbigny*.—COLOMBIA<sup>8</sup>: 20.<sup>15</sup> VENEZUELA: Mérida region,<sup>8</sup> 19 ♂, 3 ♀; Villa Páez, 6 ♂, 2 ♂ juv.; Las Delicias, 1 ♂; Bramón, 1 ♀; Queniquea, 1 ♂; Valle, 1 ♂, 1 ♂ juv.; El Escorial, 1 ♂; Timotes, 1 ♂; Cubiro, 2 ♂; Cerro El Cerrón, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.  
*D. b. coelestis*.—VENEZUELA: Barranquilla, Perijá, 1 ♂ (type); Cerro Pejochaina, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Kunana, 1 ♂.<sup>16</sup>  
*D. b. hyperythra*.—VENEZUELA: Colonia Tovar, 1 ♀<sup>8</sup>; El Junquito, 1 ♂,<sup>8</sup> 2 ♀; Hda. Izcaragua, Guarenas, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.  
*D. b. mandeli*.—VENEZUELA: Mt. Turumiquire, 1 ♂.  
*D. b. decorata*<sup>8</sup>.—PERU: 19.<sup>15</sup> ECUADOR: 13.<sup>15</sup>  
*D. b. sittoides*<sup>8</sup>.—BOLIVIA: 7.<sup>15</sup> ARGENTINA: 1.<sup>15</sup>

#### *Basileuterus tristriatus perijanus*, new subspecies

*Type*: From Cerro Pejochaina, upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 2300 meters. No. 55572, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 10, 1952, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

*Diagnosis*: Nearest to *B. t. auricularis* Sharpe, of Colombia and Ecuador from which it differs by brighter back and uropygium, more yellowish green, less brownish. From *B. t. meridanus* Sharpe, *B. t. bessereri* Hellmayr and *B. t. pariae* Phelps and Phelps, Jr., of the mountains of northern Venezuela, it differs similarly and additionally by strikingly different head markings: black of crown more intense, preloral spots and sides of head black, superciliary streak white and a white collar on sides of neck.

*Range*: Known from Pejochaina, Quirinchi and Tutare mountains on

<sup>15</sup> For localities and sex see Zimmer, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1205, p. 3, Oct. 21, 1942.

<sup>16</sup> Specimens in Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Caracas.

the upper Río Negro in the Sierra of Perijá, in the Subtropical Zone at altitudes from 1800 to 2300 meters.

*Description of type:* Crown and nape with wide lateral Chaetura Black stripes; crown patch Maiz Yellow; center line of forehead and nape grayish; back, uropygium and upper tail-coverts near Yellowish Citrine; superciliary stripe from base of bill to nape whitish, joining the whitish collar on sides of head; lores, forming a spot, and sides of head blacker than Fuscous. Chin whitish, merging into the pale yellowish of throat; breast mixed yellowish and olivaceous; abdomen Amber Yellow X Pinard Yellow; sides, flanks and axillaries Yellowish Citrine; under tail-coverts Amber Yellow. Wings Benzo Brown; remiges, except outermost, edged externally with Olive Yellow except apically, increasingly so on tertials; inner edges of remiges narrowly edged with grayish, basally; median and lesser upper wing-coverts extensively edged with Olive Yellow; under wing-coverts mixed grayish and pale yellowish. Median rectrices Yellowish Citrine; outer webs of others Yellowish Citrine, inner webs more dusky; under surface of tail nearest to Buffy Olive.

Bill (in life) "black, base brown"; feet "brownish yellow"; iris "brown." Wing, 64 mm.; tail, 58; exposed culmen, 10.5; culmen from base, 13; tarsus, 20.

*Remarks:* Sexes alike in color; females have shorter wings and tail. Wings and tail shorter than in *auricularis*. Range of measurements: five adult males—wing, 64-66 (64.6) mm.; tail, 56-60 (57.6); culmen from base, 13-14 (13.5); four adult females—wing, 59-62 (60); tail, 51-58 (53.7); culmen from base, 13-14 (13.5). Measurements of *auricularis*: five adult males—wing, 59-62 (60); tail, 51-58 (53.7); culmen from base, 13-14 (13.5).

Two specimens in the American Museum of Natural History labelled "Caripé," collected by Mocquerys, are similar to *meridanus* and different from *bessereri* of the Caracas region and from *pariae* of the Peninsula of Paria. The species has not been otherwise recorded from the Mt. Turumiquire region. We agree with Zimmer<sup>17</sup> in not accepting the "Caripé" locality as correct, a position we have taken in regards to many other Mocquerys skins labelled "Caripé."

#### *Specimens Examined*

*B. t. melanotis*<sup>8</sup>.—COSTA RICA: 5.<sup>18</sup> PANAMA: 4.<sup>18</sup>

*B. t. chitrensis*<sup>8</sup>.—PANAMA: 19.<sup>18</sup>

*B. t. auricularis* (including *daedalus*)<sup>8</sup>.—COLOMBIA: 29.<sup>18</sup> ECUADOR: 6.<sup>18</sup>

*B. t. perijanus*.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Pejochaina, 5 ♂ (incl. type), 4 ♀, 3 (?); Cerro Quirinchi,<sup>13</sup> 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

*B. t. meridanus*.—VENEZUELA: Queniquea, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Seboruco, 1 ♀; Páramo de La Culata, 1 ♀; Valle, 1 ♂<sup>8</sup>; Cubiro, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 3 (?); Cerro El Cerrón, 1 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?); Mt. Bucarito, 1 (?)<sup>8</sup>; Bucaral, 1 ♀; Cumbre de Valencia, 1 ♂; Hda. Santa Clara, Carabobo, 1 (?).

*B. t. bessereri*.—VENEZUELA: Colonia Tovar, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); El Limón, D. F., 1 ♂<sup>8</sup>; Ño León, 2 ♂, 2 (?); El Junquito, 2 ♀; Las Canoas, 1 ♂; Cotiza, 1 ♂<sup>8</sup>; Cerro del Avila, 1 ♂<sup>8</sup>; Silla de Caracas, 1 ♂<sup>8</sup>; Galipán,<sup>8</sup> 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

<sup>17</sup> Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1428, p. 38, 1949.

<sup>18</sup> For localities and sexes see Zimmer, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1428, p. 38, 1949.

- B. t. baeza*<sup>8</sup>.—ECUADOR: 12.<sup>18</sup>  
*B. t. tristriatus*<sup>8</sup>.—ECUADOR: 2.<sup>18</sup> PERU: 22.<sup>18</sup>  
*B. t. inconspicuus*<sup>8</sup>.—PERU: 3.<sup>18</sup> BOLIVIA: 3.<sup>18</sup>  
*B. t. punctipectus*<sup>8</sup>.—BOLIVIA: 12.<sup>18</sup>  
*B. t. canens*<sup>8</sup>.—BOLIVIA: 1.<sup>18</sup>

*Thlypopsis fulviceps obscuriceps*, new subspecies

*Type*: From Cerro Pejochaina, upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 1900 meters. No. 55614, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 5, 1952, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

*Diagnosis*: Differs from *T. f. fulviceps* Cabanis, of northern Venezuela, and from *T. f. intensa* Todd of northeastern Colombia, by darker chestnut head and darker gray breast and sides; from *fulviceps* differs additionally by dark gray back instead of olivaceous.

*Range*: Known only from Pejochaina and Yin-taina mountains in the upper Río Negro, Sierra de Perijá, in the Subtropical Zone at altitudes from 1600 to 1900 meters.

*Description of type*: Top of head and nape Chestnut, merging into the Burnt Sienna of cheeks and Sanford's Brown of throat; back more olivaceous than Neutral Gray; still more olivaceous on rump. A whitish patch between the Sanford's Brown of throat and the pale gray of breast and sides, merging into the whitish abdomen; flanks with an olivaceous tint; under tail-coverts paler than Pinkish Cinnamon. Wings Fuscous; primaries, except outermost, and secondaries edged with gray; outer vanes of tertiaries uniform with back; inner webs of remiges basally grayish; median and lesser upper wing-coverts uniform with back; bend of wing whitish; under wing-coverts mixed whitish and grayish; axillaries grayish white. Tail grayish fuscous, paler on under surface.

Maxilla (in life) "black"; mandible "bluish gray"; feet "gray"; iris "dark." Wing, 62 mm.; tail, 54; exposed culmen, 10; culmen from base, 14; tarsus, 20.

*Remarks*: Sexes alike. Size similar to *fulviceps*. Range of measurements: three adult males—wing, 60-65 (62.3) mm.; tail, 54-57 (55.3); culmen from base, 14; three adult females—wing, 59-62 (61); tail, 52-57 (54.3); culmen from base, 14-15 (14.7); one specimen of undetermined sex—wing, 65; tail, 58; culmen from base, 14. Measurements of *fulviceps*: five adult males—wing, 59-64 (60.8); tail, 48-53 (51.6); culmen from base, 13-14 (13.2); five adult females—wing, 58-61 (59.2); tail, 48-52 (49.8); culmen from base (4), 13-13.5 (13.1). Measurements of *intensa*: one adult male—wing, 65; tail, 53; culmen from base, 13.5; two adult females—wing, 59, 62; tail, 52, 53; culmen from base, 14, 14.5.

*Specimens Examined*

*T. f. intensa*.—COLOMBIA<sup>19</sup>. La Palmita, Santander, 1 ♂ (type), 2 ♀.

*T. f. obscuriceps*.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Pejochaina, Perijá, 2 ♂ (incl. type), 3 ♀, 1 (?); Cerro Yin-taina, 1 ♂, 1 ♂ juv.

*T. f. fulviceps*.—VENEZUELA: Queniquea, 1 (? ) juv.; Altos de Estanques, 1 (? )<sup>8</sup>; Sierra de Carabobo, 1 ♀; Colonia Tovar, 1 ♀ 1 (?);

<sup>19</sup> Specimens in Carnegie Museum.



Galipán, 1 ♀<sup>8</sup>; Cotiza,<sup>8</sup> 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Las Canoas, 1 (♀); Loma Redonda,<sup>8</sup> 6 ♂, 1 ♀; Caracas,, 1 ♂; Cerro Golfo Triste, 1 ♂; Cerro El Peonía, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Neverí,<sup>8</sup> 1 ♂, 1 (♀); Santa Ana Valley, 1 ♂<sup>8</sup>; Los Palmales, 5 ♂<sup>8</sup>; Carapas, 1 ♀<sup>8</sup>; Quebrada Seca, 1 ♂<sup>8</sup>; "Cumaná" [♀], 1 (♀)<sup>8</sup>; Guácharo, 1 ♀<sup>8</sup>; Cerro Negro, Monagas, 4 ♂, 2 ♀.

*Hemisphingus frontalis flavidorsalis*, new subspecies

*Type*: From Cerro Jurustaca, upper Río Negro, Sierra de Parijá, Zulia, Venezuela; 2100 meters. No. 55625, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected March 25, 1952, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

*Diagnosis*: Nearest to *H. f. frontalis* (Tschudi), of Páramo de Tamá and Colombia to Perú, from which it differs by more yellowish green, less brownish, back; differs in the same way from *H. f. ignobilis* (Sclater), *H. f. hanieli* Hellmayr and Seilern, and *H. f. iteratus* Chapman, all of northern Venezuela, and additionally from them by yellowish green under parts instead of ochraceous or buffy.

*Range*: Mountains in the upper Río Negro valley, Sierra de Perijá, in the Subtropical and lower Temperate Zones at altitudes from 1975 to 2900 meters.

*Description of type*: Top and side of head, back and rump Light Yellowish Olive; upper tail-coverts more brownish olive; forehead more yellowish, buffy at base of nostrils; a pale yellowish superciliary streak extending to the neck. Throat and upper breast paler than Wax Yellow, this merging into the Old Gold of lower breast and abdomen; sides, flanks and thighs more olivaceous; under tail-coverts near Honey Yellow. Wings, Benzo Brown; remiges, except outermost, heavily edged outwardly with yellowish olive, more brownish and more extensively on tertials; greater upper wing-coverts dully edged with pale grayish olive, median ones edged with yellowish olive; lesser ones edged with Light Yellowish Olive; under wing-coverts and axillaries uniform with abdomen. Tail, Benzo Brown, paler on under surface.

Maxilla (in life) "black"; mandible "gray"; iris "dark"; Wing, 73 mm.; tail, 67; exposed culmen, 12.5; culmen from base, 17; tarsus, 21.

*Remarks*: Sexes alike in color but the male has a longer tail. Size similar to *frontalis*. Range of measurements: three adult males—wing, 73-74 (73.3) mm.; tail, 67-69 (68.3); culmen from base (2), 16, 17; three adult females—wing, 66-69 (67.3); tail, 64-64 (64); culmen from base, 15-16 (15.7); one specimen of undetermined sex—wing, 73; tail, 66; culmen from base, 16. Measurements of *frontalis*: five adult males from Perú—wing, 68-74 (71.4); tail, 62-65 (63.8); culmen from base, 15-16 (15.6); five adult females from Perú (2) and Colombia (3)—wing, 69-72 (70); tail, 57-61 (59.2); culmen from base, 15-17 (16).

Our single specimen from Páramo de Tamá is intermediate between *frontalis* and *ignobilis*, but nearer to the former.

*Specimens Examined*

*H. f. frontalis*.—PERU<sup>8</sup>. Chelpe, 1 ♂ juv.; Chaupé, 4 ♂, 1 (♀); Macchu Picchu, 3 ♂. ECUADOR<sup>8</sup>: Baeza, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Sardinas Abajo, 1 ♂; Sumaco Abajo, 1 ♂. COLOMBIA<sup>8</sup>: Aguadita, 2 ♀, 3 (♀); Cundinamarca, 1 ♂; Santa Elena, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Salento, 1 ♀; Gallera,



1 ♂, 1 ♀; Subia, 1 ♀. VENEZUELA: Las Delicias, near Páramo de Tamá, 1 ♀.

*H. f. flavidorsalis*.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Jurustaco, Perijá, 1 ♂ (type), 1 (♀); Cerro Pejochaina, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Cerro Tamuypejocha, 1 ♀<sup>13</sup>; Cerro Tetarí, 1 ♀.

*H. f. ignobilis*.—VENEZUELA: Queniquea, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Valle, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Sierra, 1 ♂<sup>8</sup>; Quintero, 1 ♀<sup>8</sup>; Páramo La Culata,<sup>8</sup> 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Cendé, 1 ♂; El Rincón, Cerro Niquitáz, 1 ♂.

*H. f. hanieli*.—VENEZUELA: Colonia Tovar, 3 ♂, 1 ♂<sup>8</sup> 2 (♀); Ño León, 1 (♀); El Junquito, 2 ♂, 3 ♀, 2 (♀); Silla de Caracas, 3 ♂<sup>8</sup>; Cerro del Avila 2 (♀)<sup>8</sup>; Cotiza,<sup>8</sup> 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Galipán,<sup>8</sup> 4 ♂, 5 ♀; Hda. Izcaragua, Guarenas, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (♀).

*H. f. iteratus*.—VENEZUELA: Carapas,<sup>8</sup> 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 4 (♀); Los Palmales, 1 ♂<sup>8</sup>; Caripe, 1 ♂; Cerro Negro, Monagas, 3 ♂, 4 ♀, 2 (♀).

#### *Catamblyrhynchus diadema federalis*, new subspecies

*Type*: From El Junquito, Distrito Federal, Venezuela; altitude 2000 meters. No. 57001, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected May 15, 1951, by Ernst Schaefer. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

*Diagnosis*: Differs from the other races of *C. diadema* (*C. d. diadema* Lafresnaye, of the Mérida region and the Andes of Colombia and Ecuador, and *C. d. citrinifrons* Berlepsch and Stolzmann, of Perú) by paler gray back; from *diadema* differs additionally by paler chestnut under parts and sides of head, more yellowish, less orange, forehead and shorter wings.

*Range*: The Cordillera de la Costa Central in Aragua and the Distrito Federal, in the Subtropical Zone at altitudes from 1800 to 2050 meters.

*Description of type*: Crown and forehead nearest to Light Cadmium; tips of posterior crown feathers chestnut, making a line separating the yellow crown from the black of occiput and nape; a black line separates the eye from the yellow of crown, joining with the black lores; back and uropygium paler than Dark Gull Gray; sides of head Chestnut. Chin, throat and sides Auburn, merging into the Sandford's Brown of abdomen, flanks and under tail-coverts; thighs uniform with back. Remiges Benzo Brown, more grayish on tertiaries; primaries and secondaries narrowly and externally edged with grayish; under surfaces of remiges paler, very finely edged with pale grayish on inner margins; upper wing-coverts uniform with back; under wing-coverts mixed grayish and buffy. Upper surface of tail Fuscous, lower surface paler; the rectrices, except outermost, margined basally with olive gray and terminally with grayish.

*Remarks*: Sexes alike. Wings shorter than in *diadema*. Range of measurements: two adult males—wing, 60-63 (61.5) mm; tail, 59-67 (63); culmen from base, 10.5-10.5 (10.5); one immature male—wing, 59; tail, 65; culmen from base, 10.5; two adult females—wing, 58, 58; tail, —, culmen from base, 10, 11; one specimen of undetermined sex—wing, 61; tail, 66; culmen from base, 11. Measurements of *diadema* from Ecuador and Colombia: five adult males—wing, 66-73 (69); tail (4), 64-70 (67.5); culmen from base, 11-11.5 (11.1); four adult females—wing, 67-70 (68.2); tail, 65-69 (67.2); culmen from base, 11-11.5 (11.1).

The shorter wing in *federalis* is notable. Hallmayr<sup>20</sup> says a male from Cerro del Avila has a wing of 62 mm., which agrees with our measurements. The males have wings 10.6 percent shorter than *diadema* and the females 15 percent; without overlap:

60, 62 (Hellmayr), 63	Average 61.7	<i>federalis</i>	3 adult ♂s:
66, 68, 68, 70, 73	“ 69	<i>diadema</i>	5 adult ♂s:
58, 58	“ 58	<i>federalis</i>	2 adult ♀s:
65, 67, 68, 69	“ 68.2	<i>diadema</i>	4 adult ♀s:

Description of juvenal plumage of undetermined sex, No. 13207: Feathers of crown dull yellowish basally, grayish apically, posterior ones chestnut forming a line against the dusky olive of occiput and nape; back and uropygium dull olivaceous; lores and sides of head mixed chestnut and olivaceous. Under parts pale brownish with a chestnut wash across breast and sides of throat. Remiges Benzo Brown on upper surface margined externally with olivaceous, paler on primaries; upper wing coverts uniform with back; under wing-coverts and axillaries pale brownish. Tail Benzo Brown, upper surfaces of rectrices edged with olivaceous.

Description of nestling of undetermined sex, No. 56798: upper and under parts olivaceous, lighter on forehead and more buffy on abdomen and under tail-coverts.

#### *Specimens Examined*

*C. d. citrinifrons*.—PERU<sup>8</sup>: Maraynioc, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Ramiricruz, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Palambla, 1 ♂.

*C. d. diadema*.—ECUADOR<sup>8</sup>: Intag, 2 ♂; Mindó, 1 ♂; Gualca, 1 ♂; Sumaco Arriba, 1 ♂; Baeza, 1 ♂ juv., 2 ♀; Nanegal, 1 (?); Tambillo, 1 (?); COLOMBIA<sup>8</sup>: El Edén, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?) juv.; Santa Elena, 1 (?); Salento, 1 ♂; w. of Popayán, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; “Bogotá,” 9 (?), 1 (?) juv. VENEZUELA: Boca de Monte, Táchira, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?) juv.; Montañas Sierra, Mérida, 1 ♂<sup>8</sup>; Valle, 1 (?)<sup>8</sup>; El Rincón, Trujillo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ juv., 1 (?).

*C. d. federalis*.—VENEZUELA: Colonia Tovar, 1 ♂, 1 ♂ juv.; Ño León, 1 (?) juv.; El Junquito, 1 ♂ (type), 2 ♀, 1 (?), 1 nestling.

<sup>20</sup> Cat. Bds. Americas, etc., Pt. 11, p. 5, 1938.



## List of Localities

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 15 Albarregas, Río      | 38 Caripe                |
| 14 Altos de Estanques   | 21 Cendá                 |
| 52 Atures               | 15 Chama, Río            |
| 29 Avila, Cerro del     | 47 Chimantá-tepui, Cerro |
| 2 Avispa, Camp.         | 17 Ciudad Bolívar        |
| 3 Ayapa (= La Sabana)   | 28 Colonia Tovar         |
| 33 Barcelona            | 29 Cotiza                |
| 2 Barranquilla (Périjá) | 53 Cuao, Caño            |
| 13 Boca de Monte        | 22 Cubiro                |
| 5 Bramón                | 15 Culata, Páramo de La  |
| 8 Burgua                | 34 Cumaná                |
| 43 Camborere            | 23 Cumbre de Valencia    |
| 43 Carabobo             | 42 Curiapo               |
| 29 Caracas              | 58 Duida, Cerro          |
| 36 Carapas              | 10 El Amparo             |

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 20 El Cerrón, Cerro       | 28 Ño León                 |
| 20 El Cogollal, Cerro     | 48 Pácara, Caño            |
| 3 El Escondido            | 46 Paurai-tepui, Cerro     |
| 15 El Escorial, Páramo    | 3 Pejochaina, Cerro        |
| 29 El Junquito            | 36 Peonía, Cerro El        |
| 39 El Pilar               | 2 Pie Nudo, Perijá         |
| 51 El Platanal            | 14 Pinos, Páramo de los    |
| 46 El Polaco Mine         | 57 Puerto Yapacana         |
| 21 El Rincón              | 37 Quebrada Seca           |
| 14 El Vigía               | 12 Queniquea               |
| 29 Galipán                | 15 Quintero                |
| 27 Golfo Triste, Cerro    | 3 Quirinchi, Cerro         |
| 38 Guácharo               | 60 San Carlos (Amazonas)   |
| 30 Guarenas               | 5 San Cristóbal            |
| 31 Higuerote              | 55 San Fernando de Atabapo |
| 40 Irapa                  | 37 Santa Ana Valley        |
| 30 Izcaragua, Hacienda    | 11 Santa Bárbara (Barinas) |
| 3 Jeretaca, Cerro         | 24 Santa Clara, Hacienda   |
| 3 Jurustaco, Cerro        | 41 Santa María de Ipire    |
| 45 Kabanayén, Misión      | 7 Santo Domingo            |
| 3 Kunana                  | 15 Sierra                  |
| 25 Lago de Valencia       | 25 Sierra de Carabobo      |
| 50 La Prisión             | 29 Silla de Caracas        |
| 3 La Sabana               | 1 Socuy, Río               |
| 4 Las Alturitas           | 44 Sororopán-tepui, Cerro  |
| 9 Las Bonitas             | 32 Tacarigua de la Laguna  |
| 29 Las Canoas             | 6 Tamá, Páramo de          |
| 56 Las Carmelitas         | 3 Tamupejocha, Cerro       |
| 6 Las Delicias            | 3 Tare                     |
| 16 Llano Rucio            | 3 Tetarí, Cerro            |
| 29 Loma Redonda           | 26 Tiara                   |
| 18 Loro, Páramo del       | 19 Timotes                 |
| 37 Los Palmales           | 36 Turumiquire, Cerro      |
| 18 Mesa de Lino           | 3 Tutare, Cerro            |
| 15 Montañas Sierra        | 15 Valle                   |
| 38 Negro, Cerro (Monagas) | 6 Villa Páez               |
| 54 Nericagua              | 59 Yavita-Pimichín Portage |
| 35 Neverí, Río            | 3 Yin-taina, Cerro         |
| 49 Nichare, Río           |                            |